

LASAIA (I. p. 454).

Lasaia meris (I. p. 455).

Lasaia meris, var. *sula*, Staud. Exot. Schmett. p. 257, t. 91⁴.

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Rincon, Tierra Colorada, Rio Papagaio and Chilpancingo in Guerrero, Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*), Coatepec (*Brooks*) ; GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Conradt*), Volcan de Santa Maria (*Richardson*) ; HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula⁴ (*Wittkugel*) ; NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*).

We received from Dr. Staudinger two specimens of his var. *sula*, and we have many others like them from various localities.

2. Lasaia sessilis.

Lasaia sessilis, Schaus, Ent. Amer. vi. p. 19 (♂) (1890)¹.

L. meri similis, sed alis obscurioribus, subtus quoque minus variegatis.

♀ ignota.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec¹ (*Mus. Brit., ex Schaus*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

We are inclined to regard this insect as nothing more than a dark form of *L. meris*, with which we had placed it. The specimen recorded from the Rio Chisoy, Guatemala (*antea*, i. p. 455), belongs here. The typical form of *L. meris* also occurs at Coatepec and Jalapa.

THAROPS (I. p. 456).

4. Tharops trötschi, sp. n. (Tab. CX. figg. 13, 14, ♀.)

♀. Alis rufo-brunneis, maculis nigris transfasciatis, maculis parvis in costa ultra cellulam albis, infra eas cæruleo-griseo notatis, punctis in serie submarginali nigris cæruleo-griseo circumcinctis ; posticis ad angulum analem late albis sparsim nigro punctatis, ultra cellulam cæruleo-griseo notatis : subtus maculis ut supra, anticis pallide fuscis albo notatis ; posticis albis apicem versus fuscis, ad apicem ipsum et ad angulum analem maculis nigris majoribus munitis.

♂ nobis ignotus.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, ex Staudinger*).—COLOMBIA, San Pablo, Rio San Juan.

Dr. Staudinger has provided us with four specimens of this species, all females ; three of them are from Rio San Juan and one from Chiriqui, the latter being labelled *Echenais trötschi*, of which we cannot find any published description. It is a close ally of *T. (Lemonias) felsina*, Hew., from Brazil, of which, too, the female alone is known, and the true generic position of both insects therefore is somewhat doubtful.